

Remarks

This amendment is responsive to the official action mailed July 27, 2005, and is accompanied by a petition for extension and the required fee.

The subject official action is a second official action but contains a new ground of rejection and as a result the rejection is non-final. The previous grounds of rejection were withdrawn and a new ground of rejection was entered under 35 U.S.C. §103 over a proposed combination of US Pats. 6,240,099 – Lim et al. and 6,314,441 – Raghunath. Reconsideration is requested.

Applicant has amended claim 1 to have a scope equal to former claim 16, which is now canceled. All the claims depend directly or indirectly from claim 1 as amended.

Claim 1 particularly defines the claimed receiver to comprise an adaptive filter that is trained by new information at a chip rate at which chip rate the spreading code is input. This subject matter is not found or suggested by the prior art of record. Therefore, the prior art does not meet the invention claimed as a whole.

According to applicant's claim 1, the adaptive filter algorithm is trained at the chip rate of the code. According to the examiner's comments regarding claim 16 (now claim 1), the Lim reference discloses a filter that is trained by new information at a chip rate at which the spreading code is input, citing Lim at col. 6, lines 55-61, col. 8, lines 32-48 and col. 10, lines 1-19. However these sections of Lim, and Lim's disclosure in general, do not support the rejection as contended by the examiner. Thus there is no prima facie showing of obviousness.

The filter algorithm in Lim is trained at the bit rate or symbol rate, not at the chip rate of the code. At col. 5, line 33, Lim teaches that the sampling takes place at a rate of $1/T_s$. Lim does not meet the subject matter claimed.

Among the three passages cited in the official action, only one passage mentions a rate, namely col. 8, lines 32-48. However this passage plainly states that the high-rate signal (chip rate or higher) is sampled at the symbol boundaries. See col.

8, line 39-40. The sampling of the chip-rate signal in this way clearly shows that training of the filter must take place at the lower rate of sampling, as opposed to the higher rate.

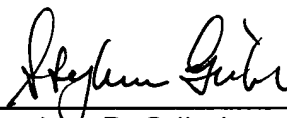
Applicant's faster training is achieved by sampling the spread-multiplied data from one or all of the users. In the example given in the application, where $P=16$, training of the algorithm can be accomplished 16 times as fast as in the prior art as represented by Lim.

Applicant's invention particularly and distinctly defined in claim 1 as a whole, differs from the prior art. There is no suggestion in the prior art that might lead a person of ordinary skill to the invention claimed. On the contrary, the prior art lacks any suggestion or incentive that would lead the person of ordinary skill to the invention claimed. The remaining claims depend from claim 1 and incorporate its limitations.

The differences between the invention and the prior art are such that the subject matter claimed, as a whole, is not shown to have been known or obvious. Therefore, claims 1-15 are in condition for allowance and allowance is hereby requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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